THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, said Sydney Smith, will never cease until a Bishop was immolated. Although happily the Lieutenant Governor had a providential escape from the late accident at Darjeeling, it has fulfilled the witty Canon's prophecy. The *Darjeeling News* says that "it had more than once pointed out the necessity of putting up a strong railing along the road from Jellapahar to Joor-Bangalow but nothing had been done. If such a railing had been in existence, the accident alluded to would not have occurred." Our contemporary is glad to notice that a substantial wooden railing is now being put up at some of the most dangerous portions of the Birch Hill Road.

THE LEGISLATURE in enacting the new High Courts Criminal Procedure have unconsciously, we believe, reduced the status of the Vakils of the Madras High Court, who were permitted to defend prisoners in the Criminal Sessions of that Court on the original side. The following report of the first criminal trial under the new Act shews what we mean:

"The 1st case called on this day at the Sessions Court was that of Toyeerah Bee, No 10 in the Calendar, who was charged with bringing a false charge of an offence, to wit, culpable homicide amounting to murder, against one Mahomed Cassim. Mr. Tarrant addressing His Lordship said that a Vakeel appeared to defend the case, and wished to know whether His Lordship would allow his doing so under the new Act. His Lordship then asked Mr. D. S. Ramanjaloo Chariar, the vakeel who appeared to defend, whether he was an Advocate of the High Court, and if not, said he could not appear and defend the prisoner under the provisions of the New High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act. Mr. Ramanjaloo said that Section 31 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, should not be read in its restricted sense, but in an enlarged sense. His Lordship remarked that the Act, was very clear on this point. It provided that "every person accused of an offence may of right be defended by any Advocate of the High Court; any such person may with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise) employ any person not being an Advocate, Attorney or Pleader, to assist him in his defence."

Mr. Ramanjaloo Chariar next said that this was not the first time a Vakeel had defended a prisoner in the High Court Sessions, and he did not see why any objection, should now be raised. His Lordship remarked that that might have been before the introduction of the new Act. Mr. Tarrant here remarked that the present Sessions was the first sitting under the new Act. Mr. Jagga Row, another Vakeel, who also had two cases to defend at this Sessions, addressing His Lordship said that the Court might allow a Vakeel to appear as a special case. His Lordship said he could not set aside the law. Mr. Jagga Row remarked that if His Lordship could not grant such an indulgence, a Vakeel of the High Court was in a worse position than a private person. His Lordship said that the law was clear on the point, and he could not help the Vakeels, but that he would adjourn the cases in which Vakeels appear till tomorrow, in order that the prisoners might engage counsel."

This defect in the law may be remedied by the legislature by passing an amending Act or by the High Court by conferring upon the Vakeels the title of advocate.

SO THE ANNALS of Indian Administration are not dropped. Mr. Easton, Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been entrusted with the work, and the first number lies before us. The summaries have been made with intelligence and care.

THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT of the Bombay Government contains a review of the condition of the agricultural population of that Presidency. Not only are the wilder tribes of Bhils, Kolis, Thakurs, who form a large portion of the population of Kaira, Panch Mahals, and the Dang villages of Khandesh and Nasik, and whose indolence and improvidence are beyond dispute, in a miserable state of poverty, but ryots who a few years ago were apparently prosperous are now entirely in the hands of money-lenders, and dependent upon them for the bare necessaries of life. The general condition of the people of Dharwar, however, is said to be satisfactory. In Kanara also the people are represented as prosperous, but the greater part of the land in that district is held by men of large means, taking no part in cultivation, who have gradually supplanted the original occupants. Most of the actual cultivators are entirely in the hands of these men; and as a certain share of the produce, whatever its money value, is left to them, their condition under the present circumstances is scarcely susceptible of improvement or deterioration. In Belgaum the ryots have not so much capital as when high prices ruled during the American War, but there has been no distress. Elsewhere, whilst the people who engage in rude cultivation in ghat districts, for the relief of some of whom Government are adopting special measures, are naturally worse off than holders of fertile soil, a considerable portion of the ryots of all classes appear to be in a hopeless state of indebtedness to the sowcars. In some places they are losing their lands nominally as well as really, but generally speaking they hold them at the mercy of their creditors. Not only the land, but bullocks and agricultural implements are often mortgaged, the rents are paid through the sowcar, and he carries off the whole produce leaving to the cultivator a bare subsistence. Under such circumstances a ryot is little better than a serf, is worse than a day-labourer. This condition of indebtedness is also supposed to extend to the artizan and laboring population. The reason generally assigned for the depression of the agricultural classes is the pressure of taxation, and in particular the revision of the land assessment which has lately been carried out in some districts. The Government does not share these views, but it nevertheless recognises in the decline of the prosperity of the people a reason for moderation in assessments now to be imposed. And yet the local Government would not appoint a Commission of Enquiry as suggested by the Poona Surbajanik Sabha.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the Native States in the Punjab:

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue. Rs.	Estimated Military Force.
1.—Jammu and Kashmir,...	One horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,537,000	82,32,341	26,975
2.—Patiala,	... 100 horsemen.	1,586,000	44,78,605	8,637
3.—Rhawalpur,	...	472,791	20,00,000	2,679
4.—Jhind,	... 25 horsemen.	189,475	4,11,340	2,003
5.—Nabha,	...	226,155	6,50,000	1,750
6.—Kapurthala,	... Rs. 1,31,000	253,293	7.57,265	2,000
7.—Mandi.	... „ 1,00,000	135,000	3,75,000	1,750
8.—Sarmur (Nahan),	... ...	90,000	2,10,000	655
9.—Kahlur, (Bilaspur)	... „ 8,000	60,000	1,00,000	840
10.—Bassahir,	... „ 3,945	90,000	50,000	100
11.—Hindur (Nalagrah),	... „ 5,000	70,000	90,000	500
12.—Keonthal,	... ...	50,000	60,000	100
13.—Maler Kotla,...	25 horsemen.	64,200	2,58,733	506
14.—Fraidkot,	... ...	68,000	3,00,000	800
15.—Chamba,	... Rs. 5,000	140,000	1,89,370	161
16.—Suket,	... „ 11,000	44,966	63,400	540
17.—Kalsia,	... ...	62,000	1,31,500	261
18.—Pataodi,	... ...	20,261	81,000	131
19.—Luharu	... ...	21,000	66,000	235
20.—Dujana,	... ...	27,000	60,000	130
21.—Baghat,	... „ 2,000	10,000	8,000	37
22.—Bhagal,	... „ 3,600	22,000	60,000	200
23.—Jubbal,	... „ 2,520	40,000	30,030	...
24.—Kumbarsain,...	„ 2,000	10,000	10,000	45
25.—Bhajji,	... „ 1,440	19,000	23,000	100
26.—Mailog,	... „ 1,450	9,000	10,000	75
27.—Balsan,	... „ 1.080	6,000	7,000	50
28.—Dhami,	... „ 360	5,500	8,000	100
29.—Kuthar,	... „ 1,080	4,000	5,000	...
30.—Kanhair,	... „ 180	2,500	4,000	20
31.—Mangal,	... „ 72	800	700	25
32.—Bija,	... „ 180	800	1,000	20
33.—Darkuti,	... „ ...	700	600	...
34.—Taroch,	... „ 280	10,000	6,000	80
35.—Sangri,	... „ ...	700	1,000	...
36.—Ratesh,	... „ ...	300	250	...

The total rea of the Feudatory states amounts approximately to 104,000 square miles; their population to about 5¼ millions; their revenues to about £1,800,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of more armed retainers) to about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them to £28,000 per annum.

THE AREA of the Native States in the Central India Agency is 90,000 square miles with a population over 8 millions. The Revenue of Sindia is about one million sterling; Holkar, Bhopal, and Rewah together collect another million, so that Central India yields to its Chiefs 3½ millions yearly.

TUESDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

WE READ in the Annals of Indian Administration that a valuable mine of magnetic iron in the interior of the hills at Sikbhar, a few miles from Kangilpung, which has been opened out, to a trifling extent, by the natives, and the ore smelted in the village. The iron produced is valued greatly by them for kukris and bans, for which it is well suited on account of its combination of toughness and hardness. The supply of ore is very considerable, and the outturn of iron might be largely increased.

HITHERTO little has been known of the mineral wealth of the Bombay Presidency, and it has been supposed that there is a deficiency of everything of that nature except useful stone for building purposes, of which there are abundant stores. Some important discoveries were made last year. Mr. Burgess, Archæological Surveyor of that Presidency brought a piece of ore from Kotapur, a village in the same collectorate on the Malprabha River, which was pronounced by the Chemical Analyzer to Government to be a variety of red hæmatite, and to contain no less than 89·62 per cent. of ferric oxide, corresponding to 62·73 per cent. of metallic iron. Mr. Burgess states that the ore appears to be plentiful, and that he was surprised to find so much smelted in so small a village.

A MORE surprising discovery made during the year was that of the existence of gold in the Dambal hills of the Dharwar Collectorate. Mr. Bruce Foote, of the Geological Survey, examined these hills, and got in quartz from one vein a visible piece of the metal which, although the analysis of the ore has not yet been reported, is said to show unmistakeably one source of gold, and may be an indication of smaller particles sufficient to make the ore worth crushing. Major Goodfellow found near Godak in the same collectorate same ore which was pronounced by Mr. Foote to be graphite, and several fine beds of marble, both grey and banded greenish grey, which may become very valuable both for lime and as a cheap building stone of great beauty.

THE FOLLOWING statement shews the development of manufacturing industry in the Punjab Government within the last five years:—

	Outturn in Rupees.			
	1868-69	1873-74.	1868-69.	1873-74.
Silk ...	1,319	2,184	13,66,390	21,33,473
Cotton ...	222,992	259,091	1,21,71,092	1,98,66,771
Wool ...	5,578	8,965	11,26,176	9,99,619
Iron ...	23,418	29,582	27,75,852	31,51,845
Brass and coper	1467	2,659	18,63,001	47,66,654
Leather ...	39,210	44,783	45,39,804	5,52,589
Gold and silver lace ...	8,325	10,617	15,41,960	33,23,905
Dyeing ...	2,818	3,820	4,16,325	5,10,248
Oil ...	7,061	11,419	20,22,782	15,39,596
Tea ...	29	20	1,45,760	32,923
Shawl ...	16	2,031	10,12,000	15,11,229
Other manufactures, including paper, wool, building soap, &c.	58,738	108,045	92,52,530	1,39,75,371
Total...	371,978	483,216	3,77,33,675	5,30,64,223

PROFESSOR GARCIN DE TASSY'S last "annual review of the language and literature of Hindusthan" contains the following notice of Harish Chundra's Magazine:—

The "Haris Chandra's Magazine" continues to meet with well deserved favour. Its contents will be found to make good all that its prospectus promised. Haris Chandra is at once an excellent Hindu poet, a clever commentator and a discerning critic. He has written in English, both in verse and prose, as well as in Hindustanee. His magazine is especially valuable to lovers of Hindu literature, on account of its comprising a number of selections from the writings of Hindu classical poets, whose works, till now, have only existed in manuscripts. Among his *collaborateurs* working in one spirit with his own, we may notice Babu Gadadhar Singh and Babu Gokul Chand, who have translated into Hindustanee, the first named the *Kadambari*, the second the *Kapal Kundal*, each of them famed Bengali writings. We shall also find here an essay on "Friendship," another on "Divine love,' a "Life of Schankar,' a "Charyu,' and many other interesting pieces, for an extended notice of which we have not space.

INTELLIGENCE has reached the London *Globe* from an authentic source that Germany has lodged claims against Great Britain for damage sustained by a German subject at Fiji some seven years since, when Her Majesty's ship *Challenger* bombarded a native village. Bismark has a long memory.

WEDNESDAY 25TH AUGUST.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES. In the Queensland Legislature last month Mr. De Stage, member for Normandy, in the course of a speech, called the Premier "a political profligate." Mr. Ivory, member for Burnett, followed by quoting statements in a newspaper, to show that the Premier was "not a man

of truth," and in a subsequent speech he threw the newspaper on the table, and vehemently asserted that the Premier was a "——." It is an open question whether the word was sufficiently audible, but a roar of voices followed, and when the Premier got on his feet he "dashed into" his opponents, and, amongst other things, described the member for Burnett as a "jakal" and a "maniac," and concluded in angry terms by stating that if that gentleman attempted anything of the kind again, he would "give him something to remember." If such is "Parliamentary language" what manner of speech is usual in private life in Queensland?

THE ARMED strength of Europe amounts on paper to seven and a half millions of men; the combatant strength to five millions, with 15,000 guns, and a million and a quarter of horses. The fleets consisting of 2039 vessels (of which 209 are ironclads) are manned by 280,000 men, and armed with 15,000 guns. Turkey and Austria keep up their soldiers at £29 per head, while the British soldier costs nearly £100 a year. Yet he is said to be worse paid than any competent workman in his own country.

WE MAKE the following extract from the judgment delivered by Lord Justice James in Sir John Hay's appeal in the Canadian Oil Works bubble:

"It appears, said the Lord Justice, that certain gentlemen were minded to induce the English public to buy for a very large sum certain oil wells and plant in Canada, which could only be done by getting up a joint-stock company for the purpose. In this state of things these gentlemen apply to a body of English gentlemen of position and say to them, 'Pretend to be shareholders, pretend to be promoters, pretend to have made a contract with us, and invite the world to join you as shareholders, and invite them to believe that you are the promoters, and to participate with you in the contract which you will pretend to have made. We will find you the shares, we will indemnify you against all the expenses, we will have the contract made by ourselves cut and dried ready for signature, and we will give you part of the purchase-money which we are to secure in money or shares, and besides that you will have your profits as directors of this company. And that body of English gentlemen consented, and condescended to become the hired retainers on these terms of some unknown adventurer from the other side of the Atlantic. The amount was paid by a cheque, by which the money of the company was taken by one of the directors by the authority and with the consent and knowledge of his co-directors out of the moneys of the company for the purpose of paying that which was a bribe to him for having sold the company in the transaction."

Finally Lord Justice James and his colleague affirm Vice-Chancellor Malins's decision, ordering the repayment by Sir John Hay of the £1,000, representing the shares found for him.

IT IS STATED that the Government of India have resolved to abolish the post of guardian to the young Maharajah of Mysore when Colonel Malleson retires from the duties he performed for the last few years The appointment was always recognised by the public to be a costly superfluity, and it is time that the Government orders its abolition. *Native Public Opinion* asks, is Mysore to be saddled with a retiring allowance to the Prince's guardian?

IN A CASE recently brought before a Mofussil Magistrate in Madras the accused was convicted of the offence of committing a nuisance under Section 48 of Act XXIV. of 1859 and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The local High Court, in noticing this decision, observed that unless the accused had previously been guilty of and received adequate warning, a Magistrate should be careful how he uses his power in passing a sentence of imprisonment; that imprisonment for a term of 24 hours was too severe a punishment, and that a slight fine would have been the appropriate punishment.

THE PUNJAB INTELLIGENCER thus notices the degeneracy of the Sikh:

"In the days of Maharajah Ranjit Singh and the Khalsa Government, the royal tigers used to be attacked and killed by men on foot armed with only a sword and shield. And many animals were thus killed in single combat. The great Maharajah used to reward successful tiger slayers with gold bangles, Cashmere shawl, jagirs &c. At that time the men of this country were not effeminate and were trained to the used of arms, and were notably expert in the use of the national weapon, which was the talwar or sword. Now-a-days men who wear swords as a badge of service don't know how to use them, and are apt to get frightened at the glitter and sheen of their own naked weapon. And it is very right and proper that it should be so, as a peaceable and benevolent Government desires to see all swords turned into ploughshares, pruning hooks, and tailor's scissors and needles, and the spindles of spinning wheels."

CAPTAIN BROWN, of Norfolk, in the United States, the other day recovered from the depths of the sea an iron safe of the United States man-of-war *Cumberland* which was sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate *Virginia* in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck for ten years with the object of recovering this safe. The fortunate finder had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud at a depth of 78ft. of water. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and as it was hoisted on deck a few piece of gold coin dropped out. It is said that the safe contained between 60,000 and 100,000 dols. in gold. It is estimated that more than 100,000 dols. have been lost by different persons in trying to recover this treasure.

THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

WE ARE requested to announce that Father Lafont will deliver his usual fortnightly lecture on the 2nd proximo,—subject, the reflection of light.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, late Editor of the *Friend of India*, is reported to have thus spoken before the General Assembly of the Free Church:

"I am no alarmist. I have a full conviction of the permanence of our rule in the East, for only such a conviction can explain the whole anomaly of our possession and continued administration of the Empire. But if our rule is to be peaceable as well as permanent, to be fuller of blessing to the millions of the East as well as strong in a military sense, it rests, now as since 1706, with Churches of Europe and America to make it so. Christianity alone will give India at once loyalty and ultimate independence. A Christianized people is the only solution of all the problems that weigh down the Government of India."

Are we to infer from the above that the subjects of the Queen, who are not Christians, are not loyal?

WE CAN hardly believe the statement that no less than 20,000 different kinds of wine were sent to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873.

WE READ that Sir Charles Dilke presented a petition to the House of Commons from Chelsea against the attitude of the Government of India, towards Burma.

THE PIONEER now seems to think that the Civilians who lately memorialized the Secretary of State have no right to complain of breach of faith on the ground that the Civil Service Commissioners in 1857 had published a glowing statement of the prospects of the Civil Service in India. It is now admitted that the Commissioners had given only the salaries then prevailing.

MADRAS has at last made up its deficiency in the demonstration of loyalty. A public meeting was lately held, the Chief Justice presiding, to consider the arrangements for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Resolutions were proposed that an address of welcome be presented, that subscriptions be raised to defray the necessary expenses of illumination, and that the Chairman be requested to communicate to the Governor the wish of the public that His Royal Highness should be solicited to remain a day longer in Madras or allot, a part of his time specially, in order to allow the community an opportunity of giving him a public entertainment.

THE CAUSE of the railway accident at Kutnee is still involved in doubt. The result of the investigation of the accident, we learn by telegraph, is that it is supposed the cowcatcher fell from the engine, and caused the accident by becoming locked up in the engine wheels, throwing the locomotive off the rails. Besides two Europeans, there have been eight native deaths in all.

FRIDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab officially notices with great regret the death, at Dera Ismail Khan, of Nawab Mahomed Faujdar Khan, Alizai, C. S. I. This distinguished native gentleman served with great gallantry under the late Sir Herbert Edwardes at the time of the Mooltan campaign, and was subsequently selected for the important post of Agent of the British Government at the Court of Cabul—a post which he filled with great ability and success during the critical period of 1857. Since his retirement from that office he has discharged the duties of Honorary Magistrate and in this and in many other ways afforded the greatest assistance to the officers of the administration. For his distinguished services and devoted loyalty he was liberally rewarded, and a few days before his death the Government of India was pleased, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor, to declare his title of Nawab to be hereditary.

FURTHER OUTRAGES are reported on foreigners at Pekin and in the North of China. Mr. Lensey, the Chinese Secretary of the Russian Legation, has, it is stated, been knocked off his horse by a blow received from a brick. More recently a reverend gentleman and his wife were pelted with mud by villagers at a place some twenty miles from Tientsin.

MELANCHOLY tidings have been received from England regarding Mr. John Bruce Norton, the late Advocate-General of Madras. His health is quite shattered, and he is now threatened with blindness. He is at present living in Boulogne.

COLONEL IVANOFF, the Governor of Russian Khiva, proposes to connect the Sir Darya and Amu Darya rivers by means of the Yani Darya river. The proposed Yani Darya canal is to be made navigable for steamers, and also to serve as a means of creating arable land to be colonized by Russian settlers. The Russian *Invalide* complains that the Khan of Khiva displays too little energy against the Turcomans, and does not readily obey the orders sent him by General Von Kaufmann. He is, however, expected to consult General Ivanoff, the Governor of Russian Khiva before appointing a new Prime Minister in lieu of Mat Nias, who recently died at St. Petersburgh.

MR. ROGERS, a Bombay civilian, suggests the following addition to the National Anthem in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit:

"Till in thy providence
Thou call'st Victoria hence,
Far be the day,
Lord! hear the nation's prayer,
Long deign their lives to spare.
God bless old England's heir,
God save the Queen."

IN HIS NEW WORK on Indian Missions, Mr. Sherring tells us that John Marshman, when he first preached in Jessore, was summoned before the Magistrate to answer for his offence. That official "severely lectured" the Missionary and then heard his story. As he listened "he cooled down, and inviting the stranger to dinner drank success to the enterprise. Contrast this welcome, says the *Pioneer*, with the extraordinary demonstrations which accompanied and followed the preaching of the first Protestant Missionary Sermon in Bombay. The Governor and Council drank the missionary's health in the church vestry: and a dinner—at which the music was pronounced excellent, and the wine still more so—was given at Government house. His Excellency gave the toast of Church and State in good old English fashion, and the twenty-one gun salute in the Fort was answered by the ships in the harbour.

THE SARAN, Champaran, and Tirhut public works district charges have been abolished, and formed into two executive charges, one to be called the Saran Division, with head-quarters at Chapra, of which Captain J. May is appointed Executive Engineer, and the other to be called the Muzaffarpur Division, with head-quarters at Muzaffarpur, of which Babu Madhub Chunder Rai is to officiate temporarily as Executive Engineer.

SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

FROM THE district reports for Bengal up to the 21st of August, it appears that a want of rain is again felt in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Rungpur, Bogra, Kuch Behar, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Saran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Manbhum, chiefly for the late rice crop. The late floods have run off rapidly, and not so much damage has been done in many places as was anticipated, but Chittagong and Tippera have suffered seriously, the loss being estimated at from four to eight annas, and, unless the floods soon subside, it will be too late to replant the rice crop this season.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS says that America, which annually imports about $5,000,000 worth of jute and its manufactures, is making preparations to go into its cultivation on a large scale. A quality is already raised in Louisiana which has been pronounced superior to any brought from India, and the profit realized is said to be immense. Experiments are already being made, and means taken by the Department of Agriculture to introduce this profitable plant.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS seem to be the order of the day. The engine of the Madras mail train broke down on Sunday last when ascending the Ghaut. Just after issuing from the fourth tunnel, the train came to a stand-still; and it was soon ascertained that the engine could take it no further. The train was backed to the nearest telegraph station. This was shut up, and it was backed to the next, within about a mile of Kurjut.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 20th August.—An article has appeared in the *Nord* a semi-official organ of the Russian Government, which states that Germany, Russia, and Austria will not allow the re-opening of the Eastern question, but intimates that Turkey nevertheless must seriously execute reforms.

21st August.—Russia, Germany, and Austria have collectively interviewed the Prote and have counselled moderation in dealing with the Herzegovina insurgents. They have also asked the Prote to grant them facilities that they may communicate with the insurgents and recommend submission. The ceremony of unveiling the statue erected to Lord Mayo was performed yesterday at Cockermouth by Lord Napier of Ettrick, who delivered an oration on the occasion, eulogizing Lord Mayo's career.

St. Petersburg, 21st August.—The Russian auxilliary corps, which is operating with the Khan of Khokand, has been defeated by the insurgents. General Kauffmann is organising an expedition to punish them.

23rd August.—The Ottoman Porte has accepted the proposal made by Russia, Austria, and Germany, that they should send foreign Consuls to advise insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to lay down arms, and submit their case to Server Pacha, who has been appointed Special Imperial Commissioner.

23rd August.—The *Times* ridicules the idea of England being bound to uphold the integrity of Turkey, from consideration of the interests of bond-holders, and maintains that the secession of Herzegovina and Bosnia is inevitable, and that the best solution of the Turkish difficulty would be the gradual breaking off of province after province from Constantinople.

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21*th August.*—England, France, and Italy have joined a proposal made by Russia, Germany, and Austria to send foreign Consuls to Bosnia and Herzegovina to advise the insurgents to lay down arms. The Porte is concentrating a large force near Nissa in consequence of the attitude of Servia. One hundred thousand Servian Militia have been called out.

25*th August.*—Captain Web has performed the unparalleled feat of swimming from Dover to Calais. He accomplished the distance in 22 hours.

25*th August.*—The insurgents in Khokand, supported by the Clergy and Elders, have proclaimed Khan Sade Regent. General Kauffmann has agreed to recognise the new Khan on the condition that he accepts the treaty made between Russia and Khandyar, grants pension to the latter, indemnifies the Russian traders for their losses.

26*th August.*—Latest advice from Turkey state that Essad Pacha has resigned the Grand Vizierate of Turkey. A conflict between Turkey and Servia is strongly apprehended. Garibaldi has requested his son Minotti to open a subscription in aid of the wounded Herzegovinians. The Duke of Connaught will visit Gibralter next October.

26*th August.*—The *Times* to-day states that the Khedive has contracted a fresh private loan of 2500,000 sterling.

IN OUR issue of the 9th instant we had occasion to notice some irregularities relating to the appointment and removal of petty employes of the Post Office in the Dinagepore Division. So far as the removal of the Deputy Post Master of Nimasarai is concerned we are glad to say that we have received a satisfactory explanation of the reasons for his removal. As regards the removal or degradation of some officers by the Inspector we are assured that in the discharge of his duty he had simply reported them, and that the punishment was ordered by the Post Master General of Bengal. The Inspector has not employed any relative of his own in his Division and that in only one case he has given a berth to a relative of the Sub-Inspector of Malda. We consider the explanations given satisfactory.

IN A recent issue the *Indian Daily News*, the editor of which was a member of the Special Committee on the Vice-Chairman's conduct, remarked that the evidence was not "sufficient for the hanging of a cat." In his capacity of Justice the editor upon the self-same evidence voted for the removal of the Vice-Chairman!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals: 1. Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1874, by Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates M. D. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. VII. July, 1875. 3. Bandhub, a monthly journal in Bengali, Vol II. No. 4.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the reorganization of Public Works Divisions:

"Baghirhaut and Khoolnea in Jessore, and Perozpore in Burrisaul are made Sub-Divisions of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division with head-quarters at Calcutta as if the Executive Engineer is not able to look to the Buildings and Road-Works but only the Canal (rather the ditch) from Calcutta to Burrisal, for all the Roads and Buildings are taken out of his Division and made over to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, who has in addition all the Roads and Buildings of the Nuddea and Jessore Districts, thus inconveniencing both the Executive Engineers, one of whom is to look from Kishnaghur and Jessore to Saugor Island and the other from Calcutta to Burrisal.

Would not His Honor the Lieutenant Governor consider it a far better arrangement to change the name of the Circular and Eastern Canals Division to 24-Pergunnahs Division and give the Executive Engineer all the Provincial and Imperial Roads, Civil Buildings, and Canals within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of 24-Pergannahs? In the same way would it not be better to change the name of the Presidency Division to Nuddea and Jessore Division and place the officer of that Division in charge of Public Works of all classes within the jurisdictions of the Magistrates of Nuddea and Jessore and similarly make over Burrisal Canal to the Executive Engineers of the Backergunge Division? By such an arrangement the works would be better supervised, public convenience would be promoted, and the object of Government served as had been done in the North Western Provinces.

May I also add that the few Buildings at Saugor and Diamond Harbour can be better supervised by the Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, who has only the manufacture of bricks and soorkey at Agra."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1875.

THE DUTY ON RICE.

NOTHING could be more lucid and satisfactory than the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ashley Eden in the Governor General's Council as to the effects of the duty on rice so far as British Burma was concerned. All export duties are unsound in principle, but, as Mr. Eden says, this form of taxation is perfectly justifiable where we have a complete monopoly of the trade in the article in foreign markets or where there are special circumstances connected with its production, which render the duty innocuous, while it at the same time yields a very large revenue. The duty on rice comes under this last condition, and the evidences which he adduced in respect of its healthy operation in British Burma were most satisfactory. The duty on rice was raised in 1867; the amount exported in the two years before this rise of duty was—in 1865, 380,000 tons, in 1866, 340,000 tons. While in 1872 the export under the duty had risen to 660,000 tons, in 1874 it was 760,000 tons, up to the latter part of July of the current year it has reached 600,000, while there are between 200,000 and 300,000 tons remaining to be shipped. The total surplus crop for this year is not much less than 900,000 tons, or nearly treble the export which took place before the duty was raised, and if this is all shipped, as Mr. Eden believes the bulk of it will be to foreign ports, it represents a revenue of £450,000, or nearly half a million, and he justly remarks that the Government of India cannot fairly be asked to surrender this large revenue for the sake of a theory. He quoted the following extract from his own report as Chief Commissioner of British Burma on rice duty:

"It is quite clear from this that the anticipations of those opposed to the imposition of these rice duties have in no way been fulfilled. It has been said that we could never compete, weighed as we are, with Saigon and Bangkok, the rice of which ports is subjected to no duties. The results, on the contrary, show that they are quite unable to compete with us, and that they have been beaten altogether out of the European markets. Indeed, the rice of those countries would never have entered the European market, had it not been that there was in 1868 a very large harvest in China, and the home supply of that country was such as to make the foreign rice a drug in the market. Under these circumstances Saigon and Bangkok had no other course but to ship to Europe; this they did and were supposed to have been become dangerous competitors, though, after all, the quantity they shipped to Europe was very insignificant Bangkok sending in 1869, 53,000 tons, Saigon, 31,280 tons, a very small export compared with the 550,000 tons which Burma is sending this season. The experimental export from Saigon and Bangkok, however, was a failure, their rice did not suit the European market and fetched £1 to £2 per ton less than the Burma rice; and as a natural consequence, as soon as the rice market in China resumed its normal condition, the exports from Saigon and Bangkok ceased, and the whole trade again fell into the hands of Burma. It must be prominently kept in view that the natural ports of supply for China are Saigon and Bangkok the natural ports of export to Europe are the Burma ports. It may be taken as an undeniable fact that so long as the rice supply of Siam and Cochin China are not capable of meeting the wants of China, we shall be called upon to make good the deficiency; whenever they are capable of meeting this demand, no rice will go from this to the East. On the other hand, so long as those ports can obtain a market in the East, they will not endeavour to compete with Burma in the European market."

The amount of land under rice cultivation in British Burma in 1870-71 was 1,709,490 acres, while in 1873-74 it had run up to 2,061,568 acres, an extraordinary increase when we recollect that the agricultural population of the country is only 1¼ millions, and that therefore under ordinary circumstances and with normal profits the cultivation of new land would be a matter of time. In the one year for which we have the latest returns, 1873-74, the increase of cultivation was 206,578 acres. In the face of these facts we agree with Mr. Eden it is quite impossible to maintain that production has been impeded by the duty. He thus concludes:

"The ground upon which the maintenance of the rice duty has always been advocated by the authorities in Burma is, that it does fall exclusively on the producer, and that it is therefore an admirable way of supplementing the land-revenue. It is most important to keep the land-revenue as light as possible. Burma is peculiarly situated; it has a vast territory but a scanty population; it is however surrounded by Foreign States from which we desire to draw the surplus population, and we have hitherto been most successful, but this can only be done by placing on the land a very light assessment, and supplementing it by a rice duty which the people pay without knowing anything about it. To make our revenue system compare favorably with the system of taxation in the Native States from which we draw our immigrants, we must keep our taxation out of sight as much as possible.

"I trust that I have succeeded in showing that the rice duty has not injuriously affected the trade or the producer, that if it were surrendered it would inflict a serious injury on the revenues of the country with absolutely no corresponding advantage to compensate for the sacrifice, and that the result would be sooner or later that we should have to substitute some offensive and objectionable tax for one to which no one has raised the slightest practical objection and which is collected in the manner most in accordance with the feelings of the people."

So far as British Burma is concerned the case is quite clear. But the question as regards Bengal was not put in a complete form before the Council. Mr. Eden only quoted the opinion of Sir George Campbell, who had supported the duty, and the principal argument of the latter was that the people were scarcely aware of the existence of the duty. For the matter of that the mass of the people are not aware of the existence of the duty on salt, and yet the duty exists. The truth is, indirect taxation, even if it be heavy, is not felt by the people of this country. They cannot readily recognize how far the price of an article is influenced by a tax laid upon it. The history of the rice duty in Bengal is thus given by Mr. Crawford, late Collector of Customs, Calcutta: Previous to 1836, the export of grain was free, whether in English or foreign bottoms. By Regulation IX of 1810, section 13, clause 2, grain of all sorts was declared free on export. By Regulation X of 1810, section 3, clause 1, grain-rice—whether cleaned or in the husk—wheat and barley, were subjected to a town duty of 2½ per cent., to be levied in the mode prescribed in clause 2, section 10; that is, on a rated value, if cleaned, of one Calcutta sicca rupee per maund of eight Calcutta sicca weight to the seer, and rice in the husk or paddy at 8 annas per maund. Under section 30, clause 2, if expressly intended for exportation by sea, no duty was levied; but the boats which brought rice to Calcutta were to be conducted to the Custom House in charge of a peon, who was not to leave the boat or to prevent the grain to be landed elsewhere than at the Custom House, there to remain until shipped or passed for export. Regulation XV of 1825, which imposed a great variety of duties, specially exempted grain of all sorts from duty when exported, no matter to what place, or by what vessels, foreign or English. Thus matters remained till 1836. In 1836, under Act XIV of that year, schedule B, grain and pulse of all sorts, if exported on British bottoms, were subjected to a duty of one anna per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer; or if exported otherwise than in bags, ½ an anna per maund, and then rates were doubled on exports by foreign bottoms. On the 12th March 1859, under Act VII of that year, the duty on grain was raised to 2 annas a maund. The effect of this change was apparent on the exports of the succeeding years. The shipments of rice and paddy for the five years preceding 1859 averaged 111,585,697 maunds, whilst from 1859 to 1863-64 the average was only 8,146,364 maunds. The duty of 2 annas continued to be levied down to the 31st March 1865. In April 1865 it was increased to 3 annas per maund under Act VII of 1865. This increased rate was disallowed by the Secretary of State for India, and the rate of 2 annas was reverted to. In 1867, Mr. Crawford says, "it was again raised to 3 annas a maund on the recommendation of the committee appointed in 1866 to revise the tariff, composed of the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay; the Collector of Customs, Madras; the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and myself. On that occasion I dissented from the views of my colleagues on this increase, and recorded my dissent in a separate minute, which was attached to the report. The rate of 3 annas a maund has been regularly levied to the present time, and is still in force." He thus concludes:

"Looking to the five years 1862-63 to 1866-67, which was dealt with for transaction of only eleven months, it will be seen that there was a rise of 463,947 maunds in quantity in 1863-64 over the previous year, and a further trifling rise of 16,270 maunds in 1863-64. The great fall to only 6,596,007 maunds of export from Calcutta may be attributed partly to the increased duty temporarily in force in 1865, but chiefly to the bad rice harvest of that year, which again, followed by a famine in 1866, led to the still further decreased quantity of only 3,646,158 maunds in all being exported for the year 1866-67. Taking this year, however, as one of only eleven months, and adding a twelfth for better comparison, the quantity would still be under 4,000,000 maunds.

"In 1867-68 the existing duty of 3 annas a maund was put on. The exports rose to maunds 6,938,823, only 342,816 maunds over those of 1865-66, and gradually went down to maunds 4,148,118 in 1869-70, increasing to 5,84,438 maunds in 1870-71, and again to 6,053,337 maunds in the past official year, but still being 442,670 maunds short of the exports of 1865-66. The improvements in 1870-71 and 1871-72 may be set down to the demand for food-stuffs on the Continent of Europe.

"From Chittagong the exports shew a considerable rise in 1863-64, and to continue steady at the improved rate till 1866-67, when there is a further improvement in quantity, followed by a decrease in 1867-68 with a great improvement in 1868-69 and in 1869-70, with a decline in 1870-71, and last year was the highest year but one of the whole ten years.

"The feeling against the export duty on grain is as strong as it was in 1869-70, when, on the 20th December 1869, a deputation waited on the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, begging the withdrawal of the duty.

"The fact of the improvement of export in the last two years I do not take to be of much consequence in the face of the exceptional demand for food which was caused by the

Franco-German war; and with the large shipments of the past season from British Burma and the prospects of good continental harvest, there may be anticipated shorter shipments in the ensuing year. To my mind, the increased duty has most distinctly told on the exports of rice from Calcutta.

"All natives with whom I have conversed consider the export duty on grain a most excellent tax, on the ground that it keeps food in the country."

We give below a return of the rice trade of British India since 1855-56:

QUANTITIES OF RICE AND PADDY COLLECTIVELY.

Years.	Bengal.	Bombay and Sindh.	Madras.	British Burma.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1855-56	297651	5128	128755	270077	701611
1856-57	302613	5085	221888	158997	588583
1857-58	290056	6774	130575	344189	771894
1858-59	169473	2503	87997	190337	450210
1859-60	165983	1656	105848	127508	400094
1860-61	251680	5571	133203	218586	609040
1861-62	342315	3932	77484	264200	687931
1862-63	376394	5508	62698	268759	713359
1863-64	399741	892	72168	341906	814667
1864-65	404609	977	71089	424859	901534
1865-66	256346	749	65410	373509	696014
1866-67 (11 months.)	155315	4800	65180	180141	405436
1867-68	266182	8415	85385	245089	605071
1868-69	248353	12304	94983	386958	742798
1869-70	192691	11642	69461	256938	530732
1870-71	274278	19446	99177	411489	804390
1871-72	256259	27469	118320	463515	865563
1872-73	356953	20299	104143	683303	1164698

It will be seen from the above that in British India proper Bengal alone has a good trade in rice, but since the imposition of the increased duty it cannot be said to have "flourished," as Mr. Eden so triumphantly proved in the case of British Burma. Indeed, the latter has become a formidable rival of the former, the fact of the matter being that the article is produced in Burma at much less cost than in Bengal. Burma has got a firm hold of the European market, because it produces the largest quantity of common rice at comparatively less cost, which is mostly used for starch and distillery purposes, and as it is cheaper than Bengal rice it commands a ready sale.

THE NEW ENGINEERS FOR INDIA.

WITH great *eclat* was the last Commemoration Day of Cooper's Hill College celebrated. The Secretary of State with his councillors was present; Col. Chesney, President of the College, delivered an eloquent and instructive address. It would appear from what the gallant President said that the students are undergoing a thorough course of not only professional but also general education. He observed that the engineers intended for India had a higher function than the making of roads, building of barracks, or the putting up of bridges. He said: "They have to represent their country, and to be the connecting link between the Government and people of India. A famous orator, when speaking the other day about the coming visit to India of an illustrious personage, enlarged in spirit-stirring language on the importance of cultivating sympathy with the people of that country, especially on the influence for good that might be generated by gracious and kindly manners, and he dwelt on the injury done to the people of that country and the danger to the stability of our rule there that is caused by the harsh and unsympathetic bearing too often exhibited by our countrymen towards their fellow-subjects in the East. What this speaker said in regard to this particular occasion is surely applicable, if in a very small degree, to all other Englishmen in India at all times, especially to English officials. While, therefore, looking to see great results from this new mode of recruiting the engineer service merely from a professional point of view, it is impossible to lose sight of the effect which must be caused, for good or evil, by the advent each year in India of a large body of young men to be scattered over the country, each one a solitary unit perhaps among thousands; and becoming a representative Englishman to the people by whom he is surrounded. Regarded from this point of view, I venture to think that the men who go forth from here must have a most important influence eventually on the relations between the English and our Indian fellow-subjects. Not that I would be understood to claim for engineering a higher place in the official hierarchy than they really possess. Their place is no doubt not the first place. More difficult than even the elements of nature to regulate and control, are the passions and prejudices of human beings. Engineering must give place in point of importance to the business of governing. But, on the other hand, no body of men are brought more immediately into contact with the people of India than the engineers, and this not as their rulers, armed with the terrors of the law, or, like the soldiers, embodying the idea of conquest, but in more pleasant relations, as employers of labor, as the agents in constructing those works which add so greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the people. It must surely be of extreme importance that those who act this part should be prepossessed favorably towards the people among whom their lives are to be spent. This must be our apology for the large portion out of our limited time which is devoted to the study of the languages of India. All experience shows that those who know the people of India best like them most; the men who abuse the natives, as they call them, or ill-treat them, are almost invariably those who cannot make themselves understood. Want of understanding begets misunderstanding. Inarticulate in their wrath, they are driven like the dumb in all countries to find an outlet for the expression of their feelings by the use of their members." Lord Salisbury thus expatiated upon this point:

"Now, in conclusion, will you allow me to enforce most earnestly some of the just and eloquent remarks with which Colonel Chesney concluded his speech. He apologised, I think most unnecessarily, for the prominence of Hindoostanee in the studies of the college, and he justified it by dwelling upon the necessity of bringing together the English and the native classes in India, and opening the paths between them. I could find in a humbler office a sufficient reason for that study, for I entirely concur that it would be a great thing if an explosion of Hindoostanee should take the place of personal violence whenever any one might be tempted to touch a native. I remember, when in South Australia, I was told that there were two kinds of oxen well known in the colony, the common oxen and the pious oxen. I naturally asked what a pious ox meant, and I was told it was an ox which would go without being sworn at (laughter). I hope and trust that those who go to India from this college will go with the thorough conviction that the natives of India are pious (laughter.) But the matter is really one of high political importance, and it was indicated in terms of great eloquence by the distinguished statesman to whom Colonel Chesney referred. It is almost the only difficulty which we at present see in our political future in India. Our power there is probably greater than ever it was before. I do not believe I speak too confidently in saying—though there is some danger in such an anticipation—that at present there is no serious cloud on our political horizon, and that there is only one thing which causes anxiety to those who consider the relations of the governing and the governed classes in India, and that is the appearance—I trust it is only an appearance—which is spoken to forcibly by almost every witness who has had the opportunity of comparing the present with former days, that the distance between the governing classes and the governed, instead of lessening, is increasing. I trust it is only an appearance. It may be attributed, so far as it exists, to many causes—the comparative hearness of England, the shorter time which at least a large branch of the services spend in India compared with that they used to do. Though to these influences some portion of the cause may be attributed, I am afraid there still lies at the bottom of it that strong John Bull nationality which has conduced so much to our vigour and success in the history of the world by the contempt with which it looks down on every race except its own, but which, when it bursts out in India, too often takes the form of harshness and contempt towards those whom it is our first duty to consider and protect. The vast multitudes of India I believe thoroughly to be well contented with our rule. They have changed masters so often that there is nothing to them humiliating in having again a new one, and though there is no immediate danger, no system of government can be permanently safe where there is any feeling of inferiority or mortification attending the relations of the governors and the governed. Laws and authorities can do very little to remove this danger, it must lie in the personal habits, tempers, and dispositions of those by whom the practical government is carried on; and every man who goes out from this country, in whatever capacity, to take part in the vast task of governing and civilising these vast multitudes of people must bear in mind that upon him, individually in this respect, a vast responsibility reposes. It is in his power and in his sphere to lessen or to increase the distance between the governors and the governed. It is in his power to show sympathy or to withdraw it: to create feelings of pleasurable attachment or to create feelings of mortification, and in proportion as he fulfils his duty in this respect will be shown his real patriotism. There is nothing I would more earnestly wish to press upon all who leave this college, and, indeed, upon all who leave this country in performance of the duty of governing India, than that they are, if they choose to be so, the only enemies England has to fear. They are the persons who can if they will deal a blow of the deadliest character to the future rule of England, but I am convinced that as the matter is brought before them they will one and all take a higher and a better view of their responsibility, and that as generations go on and as batches of students are turned out from this college, or are in any other wise contributed by the population of England to the government of India, they will go forth feeling their position as missionaries of civilisation, and fully recognising the responsibility which lies upon them to tie tighter the bond between England and that splendid empire which it is our vast responsibility to rule (loud cheers)."

Nobly said. We do hope that the spirit which both Col. Chesney and Lord Salisbury sought to instil into the hearts of the new Indian engineers will find a place therein. It is undeniable that the engineer comes in contact with those classes of people, which live literally by the sweat of their brows, and which are ill able to protect themselves. The poor coolies, who work under him, look up to him as their protector, and one kind word to them, for they are generally strangers to kind words, goes deep into their hearts. Under the present system of Indian administration the engineer is a very important functionary. The whole system of irrigation and canal navigation is in his charge, and if he be inclined he may make it a source of blessing or suffering to a people. Hitherto our canals have been most unpopular with the ryots, simply because the engineers have made them unpopular. Then there are the embankment works, which are also in their hands. They may save a whole district or ruin it by a proper control of its waters. Again, the Irrigation or Railway works may be made expensive or remunerative according to the energy, perseverence and honesty of the engineers constructing them. The Public Works Department has got the *sobriquet* of Public *Waste* Department, but we hope Cooper's Hill men will wipe out that reproach. Much is expected from them, and coming as they do from a new school we do hope that they will fulfil the expectations entertained about them. As Col. Chesney said they will not be simply professional but representative men, and if they in any way soil their own character, they will necessarily soil the character of the English nation. May Cooper's Hill have as glorious a history as Haileybury had!

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MOFFUSIL.

WE have had so many occasions of late of exposing the vagaries of the Moffusil Magistrates that a question seriously occurs whether there is not something wrong in the class of persons, who hold high judicial appointments in the interior. There can be no doubt that under the new *regime* we have without exception well educated men in the civil service; in fact under the competition system it is impossible to be otherwise, and when in spite of this circumstance there are repeated instances of the violation of equity, law and justice it is natural that people should enquire into the sources of these anomalous proceedings. When ignorant or superficially educated men give judgments in direct contravention of the evidence produced and in violation of law, we can easily account for it, but when educated and trained men set law and evidence at defiance, we are naturally confounded and seek for an explanation of the cause. Yet it would not be easy to support the hypothesis of mental perversity in a set of educated European gentlemen evidently sprung from parents of some position and rank in life. Is there then anything in the new penal and proceedure codes which obscures the meaning of the legislature in consequence of tortuous and ambiguous use of words and phrases? We are inclined to think that it is neither the one nor the other. Under the old *regime* men were accustomed to arbitrary proceedings from want of checks on freaks of power; under the new system under the operation of the codes officers are encouraged to be self-willed and despotic, and the sense of security which absolutism induces naturally neutralizes all caution and circumspection springing from a sense of responsibility. We cannot help concluding that the frequency of capricious judgments in criminal cases may be ascribed to the absolutism prompted and encouraged by the new Criminal Procedure Code.

We give an abstract of the facts of the case which have given rise to these observations. One Hamidoodeen Ahmed, a pleader of Mymensingh, had some three or four cottas of land from another man named Tamiz, situated in the neighbourhood of the public offices at the sudder station of Mymensing. This tract of land along with another adjoining was occupied by some public women and others. The renter acquiring the rights possessed by the owner of the land wanted to occupy it for his own use, and accordingly had given notice to the occupants, the public women, to remove. He had also, it would appear, made a pecuniary grant to one of these women as a contribution to the expenses of removal. Notwithstanding this notice and the contribution the women had not removed but showed a disposition to stick to the land. When he observed that the tenants were not disposed to remove he served Munnoo, a public woman and apparently the leader of the recusants with a notice to pay a daily rent of Rs. 3. After this a fire broke out in the fallen thatch of a hut close to

Munnoo's house, which burnt Munnoo's as well as other houses.

The Police suspecting that the fire was the work of an incendiary summoned Munnoo to explain how it occurred. She said that Hamidoodeen had put up part of the frame-work of a house close to her, and that he had made various attempts to induce her to remove, and that she believed he had instigated some one to set fire to her house in order to frighten her into going away. The depositions of the other women tended to insinuate similar suspicions against Hamidoodeen, and the Sub-Inspector taking their view of the case made a report of the facts to the District Superintendent with his own opinion. That officer endorsed the following opinion upon the report:—

"To Magistrate for orders. The fire of the 6th instant looks very much like the act of an incendiary. I do not think that under the circumstances Hamid Ali Vakeel, ought to be allowed to occupy the lands to the detriment of those who occupied the lands previous to the fire. H. W. Reily, District Superintendent."

The Magistrate on receipt of this report summoned Munnoo and took down her statements which made mention of bamboo posts having been put up by Hamid for the purpose of raising a house, which he could not do because the old tenants would not leave. That though Hamid had the lands Tamiz supported the tenants. That they had notices of removal, and she received a grant of Rs. 5 and afterwards another notice to pay rent at Rs. 3 per diem. That after the fire they had been prevented by Hamid from putting up new houses. That from these circumstances the deponent believed that Hamid was the cause of the fire. She also alluded to two previous attempts to burn her out of her house; on the last when she pulled down the thatch that was on fire she found in it a partially consumed *tika* in some jute. The Magistrate made the following order on these statements:

"Hamidoodeen Moonshee would appear from the above statements to be a daugerous character. Warrant is issued on him under Section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code for appearance to-morrow, Summons on Tamiz Bhyrub, Manulla Fakir witnesses. The women present to attend again."

Before the issue of the warrant the defendant appeared before the Magistrate and was examined by him. In this examination it was elicited that he himself had sustained a severer loss by the fire than the tenants, whom he wanted to eject, inasmuch as there were on a portion of the land he had taken some huts which he purchased and which were wholly consumed by the fire. The deposition of the other witnesses also clearly established that the defendant had suffered a loss of Rs. 100 by the conflagration, that he had a right to the land on which the woman Munnoo's house stood, that she had been repeatedly warned to remove and had accepted pecuniary assistance for removal. After examination of the defendant and the other witnesses the former produced respectable witnesses to prove his own respectability and character. Notwithstanding all these facts and circumstances the Magistrate gave judgment against the defendant in which among other things he remarked:

"Having regard to his interest in the matter, and the action of defendant, I have to consider whether the suspicions of his being the prime mover in this offence of mischief by fire are grave and if they are, whether the suspicious in the past, and the apprehensions for the future, constitute him an apparently dangerous character from whom security under Section 505 Criminal Procedure Code should be demanded. As to the legal application of Section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the words run:—"When it appears to the Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is a dangerous character, such Magistrate may require security &c." There will be no question that the person who commits the offence of mischief by fire is a dangerous character. The question is what is the evidence of general character in such cases as to a person being a dangerous character on which the Magistrate is justified in acting. It seems to me that in such a case as this, the only evidence of general character which can be taken, is that bearing on, i. e., bringing suspicion or apprehension of the acts which constitute the man to be a dangerous character. The defendant urges that the loss was his."

After discussing the question raised above he continues:

"The defendant produces evidence of good character, but nothing to remove the suspicion in this set of facts and apprehended acts. The crime of mischief by fire is of lamentably frequent occurrence and is committed without a chance of detection. It is therefore the more necessary when suspicious to take such measures as may be against a repetition of the crime. As defendant Hamidoodeen Ahmed, appears to me to be a dangerous character, I order that he enter into his recognizances in Rs. 1,000 and two sureties Rs. 500 each to be of good behaviour for the space of one year."

Not content with this order the Magistrate followed it up with a recommendation to the High Court that his victim should be struck off the rolls of pleaders.

It is not necessary for us to say that the judgment was scarcely in keeping with the evidence, but what surprises us most is that it never struck this Solon that the proceedings imputed to the defendant could hardly be consistent with the acts of a sane mind—that a person in the position of the defendant would never run the risk of a very doubtful proceeding when the law was in his favor and the Civil Courts were open to him. We do not know which to admire most,—the order of the District Superintendent or that of the Magistrate. But both are in perfect keeping with each other. The Magistrate's interpretation of law is not a bad illustration of a case where a Judge wants to pervert the law to support his judgment instead of basing his judgment upon law. Section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code runs thus: "Whenever it appears to the Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber house-breaker or thief, or a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen or of notoriously bad livelihood or is a dangerous character, such Magistrate may require security for good behaviour." If the High Court had not interfered and rectified the wrong done by the Magistrate, the defendant would have been ruined for life.

ROSCOE'S CHEMISTRY IN BENGALI.

THIS work has been ushered into existence under the most favourable auspices. Three months before its publication, and even before he had an opportunity of seeing it, the Director of Public Instruction ordered that it should be the only text-book on chemistry used for the Vernacular Scholarship Course. Those who are anxious to secure to themselves a monopoly of school-books have, we presume, laid out a considerable sum to purchase from Messrs. Macmillan & Co,, who have the copyright of the English original, the right of translating it; some of the "most eminent educational authorities" have superintended its preparation; and Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., in whose name it appears, have done their best to secure for it first-rate paper and printing. On the whole, therefore, we may unhesitatingly say, more care and attention have been bestowed on it and more solicitude evinced for its success than what usually fall to the lot of Bengali school-books. But we cannot add that the result has been commensurate with the zeal and anxiety and patronage bestowed on it. As a general rule, literal translations of English books into Bengali are any thing but favourable specimens of vernacular composition. Apart from all those intangible, ethereal, but at the same time the most telling, peculiarities which constitute the graces of style, the genius of the two languages is so widely different that it is simply impossible that those forms of expression and thought which are most appropriate in the one should be other than tramontane in the other; and the work under notice being a literal translation is obnoxious to all the objections which apply to that class of composition generally. Again, works on modern European science are not common in Bengali, and ideas which can be very clearly expressed with a few words in English, require long and periphrastic forms of expression to be intelligible in Bengali; and this is a scientific primer on a subject all but unknown in the vernacular. Further, even in English, scientific principles, to be lucidly set forth and explained, require frequent appeals to facts familiar to the reader; but it so happens that in many instances illustrations which are intended to ellucidate general principles and which in one language are apt and most fitting become, in a different language and for a different nationality, even more vague, indefinite and obscure than the principles they are intended to explain; and this is likewise the case with the work under notice. Competent translators, who are perfect masters of the two languages concerned and familiar with the subject of a book, may, by slight modifications and adaptations, do a great deal to overcome these evils; but with the ordinary herd of writers, they are simply insurmountable, and we are constrained to say that the writer who had had the rendering of the work before us into Bengali was, to judge from his performance, utterly unfit for the task. It has seldom been our lot to read a book so thoroughly faulty in every respect than the one on hand. It abounds most plentifully in every defect to which a literal translation prepared with the aid of a dictionary without any knowledge of the subject, is liable. Its grammar is wrong; its style is turgid and obscure; its illustrations are drawn from Europe and not from familiar things of this country; and its words are simply unknown to the people. According to the rules of Sanskrit and Bengali grammar words formed with *prada*, such as *Sikataprada*, *Churnaprada*, *Sitaksharaprada*, are adjectives, and cannot be used as substantives, but the translator, with a view probably to teach us both a new science and a new grammar has used them as substantives, and assigned them as names of elementary substances. For the last five and twenty years the words *churnavija*, *mridbij* &c, have been used in Bengali for calcium, aluminium &c., but the translator probably felt bound to improve upon them. Of tin, a metal so well known in this country, the translator knows not the native name, and tran scribes the English word in Bengali letters,—a word which to a Bengali means tinned iron plates and not the metal tin. Had he used the word *rang* or *rangta* there is not a man, woman or boy in Bengal who would not have at once understood what he meant. For *tinning* or *plating* he uses the word *ach'chhadana*, with inverted commas before and after it. The word in Wilson's Dictionary appears to mean 'cloth,' 'clothing,' 'a sheath,' 'a mantle,' 'a cloak,' 'a covering,' but nothing like plating or tinning, and we are aware of no law of grammar under which inverted commas can give it that meaning. Nor is the process of tinning unknown in this country, for there is scarcely a Muhammadan village in all Bengal where tinned vessels are not in constant use, and more than one artizan whose special vocation is to tin domestic utensils, such as *badnas* and *dekchies*. The word for it is *kalai karan*, and looking-glasses are also said to be *kali kara* because the plating in their case is also done with tin. Our European readers have only to ask their khansamas the name of the process by which their cooking pots are tinned, and they will find no one ignorant of it. For an alloy of tin universally known and in use all over India the translator has given us the word "*sisakarer khaid*," and for intelligibility we take it to be as lucid as the *adacabrada* of the Gnostics. We could never have made any thing of it, had not the translator, in consideration of slow-witted persons like us, put in the English equivalent "*plumber's solder*," and through it only could we know that he was alluding to *rangjhal*. To prove how useful alloys of tin are to mankind, he says we get from it Britannia metal. This may be all very clear to him, but we wonder how many boys in Bengal know what Britannia metal is? In the English text, the word pewter also occurs; but in the translation this has been omitted, probably because it was not likely to come home to Bengali boys, who, however, under its Bengali name of *rupdasta* know it as well as brass or *rangjhal*. We are next told that the most important apparatus necessary for reducing the pure metal from the oxide of tin is a *Bunsen dahaka*. But what that is and how on earth a village boy in Bengal is to provide such a thing it is difficult to divine, and having got it he is to feed it with coal gas, and then bring to bear on the gas-flame the "blowing" of "a *phutkaranala*," and what that is we could never have guessed but for its English equivalent given within brackets. Had the translator foregone all these cabalistic terms, and told his pupils plainly that a common *chirag* and a goldsmith's *banknala* (blowpipe) are all the pharaphernalia necessary, there is not a boy in India who could not try the experiment for himself; and at least three-fourths of blowpipe experiments would require nothing more than those everywhere-attainable articles, and a few fluxes equally cheap and easy of attainment. Under the head of 'Lead' we have some rare bits of scientific

muddle that we have seen for a long time. We are gravely told that the common name of white-lead is, *svetasisaka*, a word which occurs in no dictionary and is as caviare to the people as the secrets of the Freemasons. We know not who has translated the book, for the copy before us happens to have no title page, but judging from his ignorance of the native name of white lead, we suspect that he must be either a European very indifferently acquainted with the vernacular, or a native who had never lived in a pukka house, for every native who lives in a pukka house, and has its beams occasionally painted, knows well that whitelead is *safeda* of the bazar, and forms the principal ingredient of house paint. But a more familiar thing to the people of this country than whitelead is red-lead, an article without which no married Hindu female, whether rich or poor,—whether high caste Brahman or low caste Dhangar—can complete her toilet, and there is not, in this country, a man, woman or child who can speak, who does net know it by its native name of *sindur*, but the translator seems to know nothing of it, and so solemnly instructs the youths of Bengal that the common name of that article is *lohita-sisaka*. After that it is not remarkable that he should describe the common name of the *murdar-sankha* of our bazars to be *"litharej"* a corruption of litharge, and *peuri* to be *pitavarnaka*. Under the head of gold we learn that "pure gold is so soft, that it is extremely difficult to prepare coins with it." *(mudra prastutakara atisaya kathin)*, though we have been all along under the impression that it was easier to coin pure gold than alloyed metal, as the soft gold requires less force to be stamped and receives the die-impression more readily than alloyed gold, and that the gold coinage of India particularly of the Mogul period, was generally of pure metal: the coins of Akbar were especially noted for their purity. But we live and learn, and the translator has given us a new lesson, unless his language has misled us, and what he means to say is that coins made of pure gold wear out too rapidly, and English sovereigns are alloyed with one-twelfth copper to make them hard and lasting. Such rare bits of grammar, lucidity, science and knowledge of common things abound on every page of the work at the lowest estimate about a dozen per page—but we fear we have already tired out the patience of our readers, and so must leave them to judge of the whole from these—*ex pede Herculem*.

THE PENAL CODE OF THE ANCIENT HINDUS.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a very interesting article on crimes and punishments under Hindu law by Mr. H. R. Fink. In the ancient codes the law was not true criminal law. It was, as the author of "Ancient Law" maintains, the law of torts (delicta) rather than the law of crimes. But, says the *Reviewer*, "with a few exceptions all infringements of right, which in modern times are punished by the State as crimes, and also entitle the sufferer to civil damages, are treated in Hindu law exclusively as crimes. Torts are almost wholly unknown. Punishment, therefore, and not money-compensation, is the only method prescribed for redressing wrongs; and it is worth remarking that in the few instances in which both forms of redress may be had, Hindu law does not provide for each a separate process; for it is the Magistrate alone, who simultaneously punishes the offender on the one hand, and on the other awards damages to the injured person. But punishment enters so very largely into the Hindu scheme of legal remedies, that it will be found to invade a class of cases, which, in modern law, falls neither under the head of crimes nor that of torts. Breaches of contract, for example, are punished as crimes; and hence the trader who through avarice breaks his promise, runs the risk, not of paying damages, but of encountering the policeman's baton. The law provides in such a case that he shall be arrested and either banished from the town, or fined in a large sum of money. The non-performance of moral and social duties, and sins also, fall under the rod of the Magistrate."

The *Reviewer* has greatly added to the interest of his article by giving a schedule of offences and punishments according to the institutes of Menu and according to the modern plan. Believing that the schedule will interest the reader we give the following extracts from it:

OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.	
Opposing the king's command ...	Death.
Encouraging or adhering to the king's enemies ...	Death.
Forging a Royal edict	Punishments discretionary with the king.
Robbing the king's treasure ...	Fine of 1,000 panas.
Breaking open the treasury or arsenal	Fine amounting to eight times the value of the goods.
Illegal acts by ministers of State	Confiscation of the whole property.
Fraudulent evasion of the payment of tolls by a seller or buyer of goods	
Export of goods under embargo or against the king's right of pre-emption	
FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.	
Giving false evidence through covetousness ...	Fine of 1,000 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto distraction of mind...	Fine of 250 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto terror	Fine of two mean amercements=1,000 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto friendship ...	Fine of four times the lowest amercement=1,000 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto lust	Fine of ten times the lowest amercement=2,500 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto wrath	Fine of three times the mean amercement=1,500 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto inattention ...	Fine of 100 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto ignorance ...	Fine of 200 panas.
Ditto ditto as to village boundaries ...	Fine of 200 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto arable fields, wells or pools	Fine of 500 panas or the mean amercement.
Giving false evidence as to a debt, followed by speedy misfortune to the witness	Payment of the debt and a fine.
Witness in cases of loans failing to attend after summons	Payment of the debt and a tenth part as a fine.
False claim to lost property	Fine of an eighth of his property or a small proportion of the value of the goods.
False claim or false denial of a debt	Fine of double the amount claimed or denied.
Admission of a debt; or, in case a debt is denied and afterwards proved	Fine of 5 per cent for the former, and 10 per cent for the latter.
Laches in filing plaint	Corporal punishment or amercement.
Forcible recovery of a debt	Fine of quarter of the debt.
Illegal acts by a Judge	Fine of 1,000 panas.
Receiving bribes	
Harbouring robbers	Death.
Omission by a public servant to apprehend robbers	Punishment as for theft.
Omission to give assistance against robbers and plunderers	Banishment with his cattle and utensils.
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.	
Theft of gold from a priest	Corporal punishment by the king.
Theft of the rope or the water-pot from a well ...	Fine of one *masha* of gold, and restoration of the property.
Theft of more than ten cumbhas of grain or less than ten cumbhas	Corporal punishment for the one, and for the other a fine of eleven times as much, and payment to the owner of the amount of his property.
Theft of commodities usually sold by weight or more than a hundred head of cattle, or gold, or silver, or costly apparel	Corporal punishment.
Theft of more than 50 palas or less	Amputation of the hand for the one, and a fine of eleven times the value for the other.
Theft of diamonds and rubies	Death.
Theft of large beasts, weapons or medicines ..	Proportionate punishment.
Theft of kine or other cattle belonging to a priest ...	Loss of half of one foot.
Theft of thread, raw cotton, materials to make spirituous liquors, cow-dung, molasses, curds, milk, butter-milk, water or grass, large canes, baskets of canes, salt of every kind, earthen pots, clay or ashes, fish, birds, oil or clarified butter, flesh-meat, honey, or anything such as leather, horn, or ivory, or other things not precious, or spirituous liquors, rice dressed with clarified butter, or other messes of boiled rice	Fine of twice the value of the commodity stolen.
Theft of as much as a man can carry, of flowers, green corn, shrubs, creepers, small trees or vegetables enclosed by a hedge	Fine of five ractkas of gold or silver.
Theft of corn, pot-herbs, roots and fruits enclosed by a hedge	Fine of 100 panas, if there be no relationship between owner and taker, and 50, if relationship exists.
Theft of the above when prepared for use ...	Fine of 250 panas.
Theft of implements of husbandry, weapons or medicines	Punishment according to the time or the use.
Theft from the person (cut-purse)	Amputation of the thumb and index for the first conviction, for the second one hand and one foot, and death for the third conviction.
Receiving stolen property	Punishment as for theft.
Receiving stolen property by a priest	Punishment as for theft.
Robbery	Death.
House-breaking and robbery by night	Hands to be lopped off and the offender fixed on a sharp stake.
Appropriation of a woman's property during her life ...	Punishment as for theft.
Appropriation of lost property	To be trampled on by an elephant.
Dishonest detention of property deposited, or dishonest demand of what has not been bailed	Same punishment as for theft if it be a second offence and the property be precious, but a fine equal to the value of thing if it be trifling.
Obtaining goods under false pretences	Whipping, or mutilation, or death.
Selling the property of another without his consent ..	If the offender be a near kinsman of the owner, he shall be fined 600 panas; if not a kinsman, the same punishment as for theft.
Deficient return of deposit	Fine.
Injury to land by failing to sow in time ..	Fine of ten times as much as the king's share of the crop which might have been raised, but only five times if the fault was that of servants without their masters' knowledge
Herdsmen allowing cattle to trespass near highway or village, or in an enclosed field	Fine of 100 panas. Where there is no herdsman, the owner of the field may secure the cattle.
In unenclosed fields and all other places ...	Fine of 1 pana and a quarter, and the value of the damaged grain in all places.
Trespass and forcible possession of a house, a pool, a field, or a garden	Fine of 500 panas, but only 200 if it was through ignorance of his right.
Breaking a public wall, filling a public ditch, or throwing down a public gate	Banishment,
Breaking a foot-bridge or public flag	Fine of 500 panas and repair of the injury.
Destroying trees	Fine according to the use and value.
Injury to goods	Satisfaction to the owner and fine equal to the value of the goods.
Injury of leather or leathern bags, or to utensils of wood and clay	Fine of five times their value.
Breaking a public cistern	Fine of a *masha* of gold and the restoration of the property destroyed.
Breaking a dam which secures a pool	Immersion under water, or corporal punishment, or the offender shall repair it, but must pay the highest mulct.
Diverting water from a pool or obstructing a water course.	Fine of the lowest amercement.
Negligent driving, resulting in the killing of a large brute	

OFFENCES.	PUNISHMENTS.
animal, such as a bull or cow, an elephant, a camel or a horse	Fine equal to half of that for theft.
Or very young cattle	Fine of 200 panas.
Or elegant quadrupeds or beautiful birds, as antelopes, parrots and the like	Fine of 50 panas.
Injury to animals by Doctor's or Surgeon's unskilful treatment	Fine of 250 panas,
CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT.	
Servant not performing work	Fine of 8 racticas and forfeiture of wages.
A trader breaking his promise through avarice ...	Banishment or fine.
Recission of contract after ten days	Fine of 600 panas.
Giving a blemished girl in marriage for a reward ...	Fine of 96 panas.
Delivery of goods of less value or selling at higher price ...	Fine of 250 or 500 panas according to circumstances.
Selling bad grain for good, or good seed placed at the top of the badto conceal the bad below	Such corporal punishment as will disfigure the offender.
DEFAMATION.	
Defamation of a virgin	Fine of 100 panas.
Ditto ditto priest by a soldier	Fine of 50 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto merchant	Fine of 25 panas.
Ditto ditto ditto mechanic	Whipping,
A priest defaming a soldier	Fine of 50 panas.
Ditto ditto a merchant	Fine of 25 panas.
Ditto ditto a servile man ...	Fine of 12 panas.
Falsely denying through insolence a man's sacred knowledge, country, class, or corporeal investiture ...	Fine of 200 panas,
Defamation of a mother, father, wife, brother, son, or preceptor ..	Fine of 100 panas.
OFFENCES AGAINST RELIGION.	
Refusal to restore money given for religious act which has not been performed ...	Fine of 1 *suverna*.
Sacrificer forsaking the officiating priest, and priest forsaking the sacrificer	Fine of 1p
Forsaking a father, mother, wife, or son ..	Fine of 600 panas.
Priest neglecting to invite his neighbour to an entertainment	Fine of masha of silver.
Brahmin neglecting to invite another Brahmin to entertainment ...	Fine of 1 masha of gold, and payment of twice the value of the repast to the Brahmin.
Woman addicted to liquor or mixing in crowds	Fine of 6 racticas of gold.
Reviling the Scriptures, and heretical speech ..	Banishment from the town.
Drinking intoxicating spirits ...	Brand of a Vintner's flag on the forehead.
Giving pain to Brahmins ...	Corporal punishment at discretion.
Breaking into a temple	Death.
Breaking an idol made of clay ...	Fine of 500 panas and reparation of the injury.
Wearing the string or other marks of the twiceborn ...	Corporal punishment at discretion.
OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.	
Adultery by servile man with the wife of a priest ..	Death.
Ditto a wife ...	Death by the devouring of dogs.
Ditto servile man with woman of the twiceborn class	If she was unguarded, loss of the offending part and forfeiture of property ; if guarded and a priestess, death and forfeiture.
Ditto a merchant with a guarded priestess ...	Imprisonment for one year and forfeiture of all his wealth.
Ditto a soldier with an unguarded woman of the sacerdotal class ...	Fine of 500 panas for a merchant, and 1,000 panas for a soldier.
Ditto a man of the sacerdotal class with a guarded priestess eminent for good qualities ...	Death and forfeiture of property.
Ditto a Brahmin with a guarded woman without her free will ...	Fine of 1,000 panas, but only 500 panas if she consents.
Ditto a Brahmin with a guarded woman of the military or mercantile class ..	Fine of 1,000 panas.
Ditto a merchant or military man with woman of the opposite class ...	Fine of 500 panas on a merchant, and 1,000 panas on a soldier.
Ditto with guarded woman of the servile class ..	Fine of 1,000 panas.
Illicit connexion with wives of public dancers ...	Fine of small amount.
Conversing with a married woman after prohibition ..	Fine of 1 suverna.
A man noted for such offences conversing with the wife of another ...	Fine of panas.
Overt acts of adulterous inclination ..	Banishment and such bodily marks as excite aversion.
Violating the bed of a natural or spiritual father ...	Branding on the forehead with the mark of a female part.
Giving a blemished girl in marriage ...	Fine of 96 panas.

"The modes of punishment under Hindu law," says the *Reviewer*, "do not betray that excessive amount of barbarity and cruelty which characterize the sanguinary codes of Greece and early Rome. Although the scale of penalties is rigidly fixed, and scarcely any discretion is left to the judge, nothing is more striking than the merciful provision in the code of Menu, which directs that, the criminal shall be dealt with, first by gentle admonition, afterwards by harsh reproof, thirdly by deprivation of property, and after that by corporal pain." The punishment of death is applied to a comparatively limited class of cases. Imprisonment, it will be observed, was unknown in the time of the ancient Hindus.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

THE Government of India has been doubtless actuated by a feeling of humanity in proposing the establishment of reformatory schools for juvenile offenders. But the circumstances of India and England we must confess are not parallel. In London alone there are one hundred thousand Street Arabs, but in India there is no class answering or analogous to them. The number of juvenile offenders in Indian prisons is excessively small. In Madras in 1866 the number of these prisoners was 70, and it has not been shewn that this number has risen since. In the Sassoon Reformatory at Bombay the inmates did not number more than 100. According to Sir Richard Temple's estimate the number of juvenile prisoners in the jails of Bengal was about 100. Thus the jail statistics do not shew that there is much room for work on the reformatory principles, which have been recognized in England.

The Bill provides that with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it thinks fit, (*b*) use as Reformatory Schools, schools kept by persons willing to obey such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, (*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such. Every school so established or used must provide—(*a*) separate beds for each boy detained therein ; (*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for such boys ; (*c*) the means of giving such boys industrial training ; (*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such boys when sick. The following rules are prescribed for the admission of boys into reformatory schools :

Any boy who, in the judgment of the Court before which he is charged, is under the age of fourteen years, is convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with transportation or imprisonment, the Court may, in lieu of sentencing him to transportation or imprisonment, direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period of not less than two years and not more than seven years.

"Any boy under the age of twelve years who has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such person is confined may, with the sanction of the Local Government, bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate, and the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period of not less than two and not more than seven years.

Any boy under the age of fourteen years who

(*a*) frequents the company of reputed robbers, housebreakers, thieves, public gamblers, or vagrants, *or*

(*b*) is without any ostensible means of subsistence,

such Magistrate may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School and to be there detained for a period of not less than two years and not more than seven years.

No boys above the age of sixteen years shall be detained in a Reformatory School.

The expenses may be met by Municipalities and by a charge upon parents and other lawful guardians. With regard to the latter it is provided that the parent or other person legally liable to maintain any youthful offender detained in a Reformatory School, shall, if of sufficient ability, contribute to his support and maintenance therein a sum not exceeding *five* rupees per month.

With regard to Boards of Management the Bill provides as follows :

"For the control and management of every Reformatory School established under section three, clause (*a*), the Local Government shall,

and for the control and management of every Reformatory School used under section three, clause (*b*), the Local Government may,

from time to time appoint not less than five persons, of whom one at least shall be an officer of Government, and two at least shall be Natives of India.

Such persons shall be called the Board of Management of the School for which they are appointed.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any person so appointed.

The Board of Management of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of any youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*),

and if it appear to the Board of Management that any such offender has behaved well during one or more periods of a license, the Board may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the responsibility of the Board as regards such offender shall cease."

Such are the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Bill. They have been framed on the model of the English Statute. We will take a future opportunity to discuss the principle and provisions of the bill at length.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AT THE Special General Meeting of the Calcutta Justices held on Thursday last the following Resolutions were passed :

"That the Vice-Chairman, Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, having taken upon himself to decide a point in regard to the assessment of land in which he was directly interested, acted most improperly.

"That the Vice-Chairman, Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, was guilty of grave indiscretion in having given orders for the supply of stores to the Municipal Office to an old sircar of his own in the name of another person, and his conduct in this matter is very reprehensible."

The following Resolution was then moved by Dr. VonLintzgy, seconded by Mr. J. B. Roberts :

"That Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Justices, has forfeited the confidence of the Justices, and is, therefore, removed from the appointment of Vice Chairman of the Justices from the date of the passing of this Resolution."

The motion being put to the voted, 21 Justices voted for it and 17 voted against it. On poll being demanded the votes were recorded as follows :

For Dr. VonLintzgy's Resolution.	Against Dr. VonLintzgy's Resolution.
Dr. Ewart.	Hajee Noor Mahomed.
J. E. MacLachlan, Esq.	Moulvie Abdool Jubber.
Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosa.	Mirza Mahomed Khulil Sherazee.
Babu Rajendralala Mittra.	Babu Nundo Lal Do s.
Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal.	Moulvie Kubeeroodeen Ahmed.
J. King, Esq.	Babu Dwarkanath Biswas.
Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.	Babu Romanath Law.
J. C. MacGregor, Esq.	Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor.
H. C. Reily, Esq.	Babu Debendro Mullick.
B. Newman, Esq.	F. F. Wyman, Esq.
F. Jennings, Esq.	Babu Soobul Doss Mullick
J. B. Knight, Esq.	Rai Grish Chunder Doss, Bahadoor.
R. Harvey, Esq.	Dr. Chunder Coomar Dey.
J. B. Roberts, Esq.	A. M. Vardon, Esq.
W. Spink, Esq.	Manickjee Rustomjee, Esq.
Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.	Elias S. Gubboy, Esq.
Dr. Waller.	Babu Khelutch Chunder Ghose.
F. G. Marsden, Esq.	Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan,
J. Wilson, Esq.	Hon'ble Nawab Ashghur
C. F. VonLintzgy, Esq.	Ali, Khan, Dilar Jung, C. S. I.
Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterjee.	Prince Mahomed Rohimoodeen, and
	The Chairman..

The meeting lasted for three hours and a half. Dr. VonLintzgy's motion was supported by Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland, and

Babus Rajendralala Mitra and Kristodas Pal. Mr. James Wilson counselled further enquiry in justice to the Vice-Chairman, but ultimately voted for his removal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN has since tendered his resignation, which is couched in the following terms :

To THE HON'BLE STUART HOGG,
Chairman of the Justices.

SIR,—I observe that at the late Special General Meeting of the Justices, held yesterday at the Town Hall, the resolution to remove me from office, under Section 9, os Act VI. of 1863, was supported by 21 Justices, many of whom take an active part in the Municipal affairs of this city. It is true that 21 other Justices, one of whom was the Chairman of the Justices, opposed the resolution, and that, under the section above quoted, I cannot be removed from Office except by the votes of two-thirds of the Justices present at a Special General Meeting; but although I cannot be legally removed, I feel that the unanimous censure passed by a formal resolution at the aforesaid Meeting, precludes, under the circumstances, the possibility of my remaining in Office, with honor to myself or to the advantage of the Municipality.

I can conscientiously state, and I am sure you will support me in this, that I have endeavoured to perform with zeal and energy the duties entrusted to me.

I do not desire to defend my conduct. I accept the censure passed by the Justices in Meeting,—but I do wish it to be publicly known, that, whilst regretting the indiscretions which have brought upon me this censure, I repudiate all dishonesty of intention of purpose.

With these remarks, I place my resignation of the Office of Vice-Chairman of the Justices in your hands, and request that you will be good enough to lay it before the Justices in Meeting to be dealt with as they may think fit.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.
OMESH CHUNDER DUTT.

August 27, 1875.

By thus tendering his resignation Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt has acted most honorably. Under existing circumstances, he could not have remained in office, to quote his own words, with honor to himself or with advantage to the Municipality.

AT THE same meeting of the Justices referred to above Mr. James Wilson, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, was roundly censured by no less than five speakers for gross breach of privilege in publishing in his own paper notes of the proceedings of the Special Committee on the Vice-Chairman without the sanction of the Committee. We advocate publicity, but we are surprised that the "father of the press" should not either have known or deliberately violated the rules, which impliedly govern the relations of the press in such matters. It would have been perfectly legitimate, if he had moved that the meetings of the Committee should be thrown open to the public or that an official reporter should be appointed. But he did nothing of the kind. He took down notes himself as a member of the Committee and published them as editor of a daily paper. In doing so he was guilty of two things, 1stly, of taking advantage of his official position to the prejudice of the other members of the press, and 2ndly, of abusing the privilege he enjoyed as a member of the Committee. The only pretext he makes for departing from ordinary etiquette is that the official report is not a full or faithful record. But the proceedings of the Committee were duly confirmed by the members, and if these proceedins were incorrect, Mr. Wilson being one of them was, so to speak, a *participis criminis*, but to allow the proceedings to be confirmed within doors and to condemn them out of doors is a phase of conduct in a public man, which we are happy to say is not common among Englishmen. Then Mr. Wilson's "non-official" report is seriously defective. Some of the inaccuracies were exposed at the meeting, and though an attempt was made to support him, the facts were however against him. For instance Babu Degumber Mitter has himself contradicted the statement, which Mr. Wilson has made about him. Then Mr. Wilson does not deny that a motion was made by Babu Rajendralala Mitra for the postponement of the enquiry with a view to give the Vice-Chairman further opportunity to clear himself, and that another native member added a paragraph to the report, the object of which was to reserve the general question of contracts for enquiry in order to meet the views of both Messrs. Roberts and Wilson, but with strange accuracy Mr. Wilson does not make the slightest mention of these facts. We might mention a few other instances. Mr. Williamson admitted that he had spoken in a private way to the Secretary about the alteration of the statement, and a statement to that effect was produced from the Secretary, but this fact is not mentioned in Mr. Wilson's report. With regard to the use of the term "so-called" in reference to waste land it is stated that the native members agreed with Mr. Hogg for its omission. Their reason is not given; the omission of the reason would imply as if they blindly or servilely followed Mr. Hogg, whereas they voted for the omission because the word "so-called" covered a sneer. Then we read :

Mr. Wilson here earnestly asked the members to define the term "waste-land." They did not think it necessary. Mr. Wilson said as they had rejected the qualifying term which would have met the case, it was incumbent upon them to define the absolute term they had adopted. They had no right in such a matter to blast a man's character and prospects in life by the use of indefinite language. They might, understand one thing by the words and the Vice-Chairman another; and they had no right to condemn any one in such a manner: equally they had no right to white-wash a man in the same way.

An honest reporter would have added that the native members did not use the words "waste land" but used "unoccupied land" according to the phraseology of the Act. Next it is stated that Mr. Hogg urged that Mr. Newman's notes on rates charged for different articles were "mere opinions." The qualification made by the Chairman that they were "mere opinions" except upon articles which were in Mr. Newman's own trade line is omitted. Again, Mr. Wilson reports himself :

"I objected from the first to your being Chairman; because I though that in common decency you ought not to take any part in the proceedings which practically challenge the administration of the Municipality.

If Mr. Wilson had from the first objected to Mr. Hogg being the Chairman of the Committee, why did he not say so when the Committee first assembled? He himself says: "It was my intention to have proposed Mr. Knight as Chairman of the Committee, but he was not present at the opening of the meeting, and we proceeded without one." Which are we to believe?—that Mr. Wilson objected from the first &c., or that he did not object at first, though he intended to propose Mr. Knight. But enough. So much for the fidelity of the report, Mr. Wilson adds :

To the want of a competent Chairman, the irregularity confusion, and inconclusiveness of the enquiry may be attributed. The whole business has been conducted without system or order, and concluded (in the way it has been concluded) in a manner satisfactory to no one.

Was not Mr. Wilson a member of the Committee and did he do any thing to prevent the "irregularity and confusion" complained of? If the enquiry was "inconclusive" and "unsatisfactory," with what consistency did he vote for the removal of the Vice-Chairman? At the Justices' meeting he admitted that he had nothing to say against the native members of the Committee, but in his note to the Committee's report he makes remarks, which obviously reflect upon them. He might not have meant so, but a dealer in words as he is he ought to have been careful in the use of them. Unable to meet the charges at the Justices' meeting Mr. Wilson has inflicted upon his readers a "leaden leader," as Babu Rajendralala Mitra had anticipated, in his own columns, and we will not say that by way of revenge he has had the magnanimity of alluding to the "natural infirmity of deafness" under which the Babu that "master of sarcasm" labors. We will not add salt to the bleeding sore by analysing this leader, but we may tell the "father of the press" that whatever his own notions of things, the public understand the distinction between an editor and a contributor, that what Mr. Lowe as a contributor might do would not be justifiable in Mr. Delane as editor of the *Times*, that therefore Mr. Lowe's case does not run on all fours with his own.

MR. HOGG is used to newspaper criticisms of a certain kind emanating from certain quarters and knows what they are worth. But we consider it bare justice to him to say that though he was ill-judged enough to deprecate the enquiry into the Vice-Chairman's conduct in the first instance, the disclosures made in the report of the Special Committee do not in the slightest degree reflect upon him personally. The Store Department was under the direct management of the Vice-Chairman, and as the Chairman could not be expected to do every thing with his own hands, he naturally left it to his deputy, and so long as he had no reason to withdraw his confidence from him he could not be blamed for reposing that confidence. The Vice-Chairman himself admitted before the Special Committee that he did not bring his operations connected with the Store Department to the Chairman's notice until June last, why should the Chairman then be blamed for the faults of his subordinate? The public have not made this distinction, which is neither proper nor just.

A GREAT Indian name has passed away. Sir Edward Ryan, ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, is dead. The following particulars are furnished regarding him in *Men of the Time* :

"The Right Hon. Sir Edward Royan, M. A., F. R. S., born in 1793, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College; was a Pnisne Judge, and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the Comptrollers of the Exchequer. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1813, soon after his return to England, and was appointed a Commissioner of Railway in 1846. After the death of Mr. George Grote he was elected, in July, 1871, to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London."

Sir Edward Ryan was a great friend of native education, and encouraged with equal zeal public and private schools. There are still a few educated natives left, who benefitted by his friendship, advice and assistance, and they speak of him in the highest terms.

SERAMPORE delights in an elective Municipality, but the members seem to enjoy as much independence as in a nominated Municipality. The root of the evil lies in the fact that the Magistrate is Chairman or Vice-Chairman *ex-officio*. The following case, which has been brought to our notice, shews the unsoundness of the present system. Babu Shibodas Banerjea, a member of the Serampore Municipal Committee, raised at a recent meeting the question of the application of gambling fines. He was wrong in coupling with it the subject of putting down gambling, for which the Municipality had no power. With regard to the first point we make the following extract from the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the 24th July last :

BABOO SHIBODAS BANERJI'S PROPOSITIONS.

To point out, with reference to the Resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 5th June 1875, that gambling fines are creditable to the Municipality and to produce authority of the Account Department on the subject.

The Vice-Chairman stated that the circular of the Accountant General, Bengal, was a recent one and had not been received in the office at the date of the Meeting of the 5th June to which Baboo Shibodas Banerjea alluded. It has since been received, but, as a matter of fact, no gambling fines had been realized from the commencement of the year. The Vice-Chairman further pointed out that the Baboo appeared still somewhat under a misapprehension as to the power of the Municipality to interfere with gambling. It was entirely an executive matter, and all the Municipality could do was to draw the attention of the Magistrate to the subject. Baboo Jodu Gopaul Chatterji proposed that the Municipality should bring to the notice of the Joint-Magistrate the extreme prevalence of gambling throughout the Municipality, with the view that some steps should be taken to put a stop to it. Baboo Shibodas Banerjea supported the proposition which was carried nem con.

Babu Shibodas subsequently addressed the following demi-official letter to the Vice-Chairman :

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that the proceedings regarding fines have not been written, as Mr. Godfrey and the other members of the last meeting wished. It is a fact that the Circular was not received in the Municipal Office before the meeting of the 5th June, but I am quite confident that the same was received in the Sub-Divisional office long before that date, and if I had not drawn the attention of the Commissioners to the Circular in question—it would not have most probably been acted upon, so far as as they were concerned. What Mr. Godfrey said was, if I remember correctly, that, as according to the Circular, all gambling fines were Municipal Revenue the amounts realized on that account should be transferred to the municipality. To this we all agreed.

I also regret to notice that you have been pleased to remark in the proceedings that I am still under a misapprehension as to the powers of the Municipality to interfere with gambling. If there had been anything wrong in the wording of the proposition such as "strict measures might be adopted by the Serampore Municipality to prevent gambling" it could have been easily corrected under your instructions. What I meant (and what I mean still) is that if measures were taken by the municipality either by a reference to the Magistrate or some such procedure as is within the province of the Municipal Commissioners, certain amount could have been realized on account of gambling fines, for it is their own interest to look after such fines.

It was never my intention as the proceedings would seem to indicate, that the Municipality could interfere with a subject, which purely belonged to the executive.

Further, if what transpires during discussion of certain subjects were noted in the proceedings, as has been done in my case, I would be very glad, with your permission, to point out that important points have been omitted from the proceedings.

The dignity of the Vice-Chairman was offended, and that functionary moved that a vote of censure be passed upon Babu Shibodas for writing it. The Babu escaped the censure by apologizing.

The above speaks for itself. The Babu it would seem was in the main right and was literally sat upon for doing his duty. With the exception of Mr. Godfrey, the other Commissioners followed their Civilian master like a pack of sheep. We fear this state of things will not mend so long as the Magistrate will continue to be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman *ex-officio*.

THE PEOPLE of Krishnaghur seem to be anxious to know the decision of the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the restoration of the senior classes of the local College. We have not heard what amount has been raised by private subscriptions, but we think that if native professors be appointed, the cost will be within the means of the College, and we have reasons to believe that the people of Krishnaghur will be satisfied with native professors.

WE TAKE the following from *Native Opinion*: "A Commission of Inquiry. We are extremely glad to learn that a Commission of Inquiry into the recent Deccan disturbances is at last to be appointed. It seems that the Government of India has taken the matter into their hands, and ordered a Commission of Inquiry to be appointed consisting of a Bengal and a Bombay Civilian and a native officer. Now that a Commission is to be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the agricultural classes we hope the inquiry will be thorough and searching and not restricted to particular parts of the Presidency and that the gentlemen constituting the Commission will be such as shall have mastered the subject of inquiry and as shall command the confidence of the public." Our contemporary did not believe us when we suggested an Imperial Commission of Enquiry into the agrarian disturbances of Bombay such as has now been appointed, but we are glad to see him agreeably disappointed. We hope the *Poona Sarvajúnik Sabha*, which has taken a prominent part in the agitation of this subject, will be invited to nominate the native member.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following circular issued by Mr. Rodway, Assistant Editor, *Friend of India*:

"During the visit of the Prince of Wales to India I intend publishing bi-weekly an Illustrated Journal called the *Royal Tourist*. Special Home Correspondents and Artists have been engaged for the purpose. The *Royal Tourist* will be devoted entirely to chronicling the tour of His Royal Highness, and will, therefore, be published only for six months. It will be the size of the *Graphic*, and its artists have been engaged from the staff of that journal and the *Illustrated London News*. As the paper will be produced in a style hitherto unknown in India, and as its object is one calculated to impress the Prince of Wales with the loyalty of the country, while it must inevitably heighten the *eclat* of his reception, I ask for your support. The subscription will be Rs. 25 in advance."

As the project is in good hands, we have no doubt it will both deserve and command success.

BABU JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA has come forward with a suggestion for a permanent memorial in Calcutta in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit. We make the following extract from the letter he has addressed to the *Englishman*:

"The arrangements proposed for giving a loyal reception to the Prince of Wales are excellent so far as illumination and pyrotechnic exhibitions go; but besides such evanescent demonstration of loyalty, should we not have a befitting permanent memorial of the auspicious event? The people of Bombay have determined to give us a lesson in this respect, and Sir Madhava Rao intends to establish a college at Baroda in honour of His Royal Highness. Should our nabobs, moharajahs, moharanees, merchant-princes, millionaries, and zemindars, allow this occasion to pass by without having a substantial memorial to mark the event after His Royal Highness's departure from these shores? The advent of the Royal guest will not be an every-day occurrence. In all probability, this will be the first and last visit of His Royal Highness to this country, and we should be wanting in our expression of loyalty if all our demonstrations were literally to end in smoke. Of all the desiderata of this metropolis, not the least important is the want of accommodation for those poor people hundreds of whom daily come to the city, and stop here for a few days on temporary business. These people are not only exposed to the privations which are incident on a short residence in a strange and crowded city, but they are also mercilessly imposed upon by shopkeepers and banyas, and, perhaps, robbed by budmashes, to whom they present a special mark for prey. A public serai would be a blessing to such men, and I humbly think that the most appropriate token of our respect and loyalty, and a real source of gratification to His Royal Highness, would be to erect a building to be called the Albert Serai, or resting-place, in a convenient part of the city, for the reception and convenience of these poor people."

The Babu estimates the cost at 2 lacs of rupees, and offers to subscribe Rs. 1000. We are not quite satisfied that a Serai is a crying want in the town nor that the sum of two lacs would be easily forthcoming. There is, however, no harm in ventilating the subject.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains an interesting Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Annual General Report of Orissa for the year 1874-75. It thus begins:

"The chronicle of the year in Orissa is one of general progress, contentment, and prosperity. During the previous year 1873-74, the famine in Behar and Northern Bengal gave an unusual stimulus to trade, especially to the export of rice; and there was room for apprehension that this year's returns would exhibit some reaction. But so far from this being the case, the present report shows that during the year under review there was a still further advance, a fuller development of commerce, a greater degree of comfort among the people, an increased production of local manufactures, and a marked diminution in the occurrance of serious crimes. The Lieutenant-Governor, who visited the province in November 1874, is able to supplement and confirm, by the result of his own observation, the favorable account which the Commissioner has given both of the material condition of the country, and of the state of feeling exhibited by all classes towards each other and towards the Government."

"The generality of the people," says Mr. Ravenshaw, "have food enough and to spare, and the surplus has been invested in ornaments, clothes, and brass vessels." Nor is this prosperity confined to the agricultural classes. Skilled laborers are in great demand, and receive excellent wages. The trade of the province seems to be established upon a sound and permanent basis. The excise revenue of the year shows a considerable increase, attended unfortunately by a larger consumption of both ganjah and opium. The price of opium has been raised to Rs. 27 per seer, a higher price than is charged in any other part of the Lower Provinces; yet this appears to have scarcely any effect in checking the consumption. The passion for opium among the people, says the Collector of Balasore, seems to be ineradicable. The excise revenue of Orissa is derived almost entirely from country spirits, tari, ganjah, and opium, the revenue from opium, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the whole. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with much pleasure the remarks made by the Commissioner and by the district officers on the general good feeling which now prevails between the zemindars and their ryots, on the absence of any serious cases of oppression, and on the increased personal attention given by landed proprietors to the management of their estates. The zemindars of the Balasore district appear to be honorably distinguished in this respect, and prominent among them are Babus Nimai Churan Bose, Koylash Chunder Ray Mahashoy, and Shamanund Dey, Ray Bahadoor. Among the zemindars of Cuttack several gentlemen are noticed by the Commissioner as having rendered excellent assistance to the authorities in the capacity of Honorary Magistrates.

THE RESOLUTION on the Administration Report of the Chittagong Division contains the following interesting statistics:

"In the district of Noakhally about 700,000 acres are sown with rice, and the produce is estimated at 16 maunds of rice an acre. The yield of rice in Noakhally is known to be greater than that of Chittagong or Tipperah. The total produce of the district would then be 1,12,00,000 maunds, from which, after deducting five per cent for wastage and seed-grain there remain 1,06,40,000 maunds of rice. The population of the district is 713,934, which, at six maunds per head per annum, would consume 42,83,604 maunds, leaving the large balance of 63,56,396 maunds for storage and export.

In Tipperah, out of 1, 301,760 acres fit or cultivation, it is estimated that 1,150,000 acres are under rice cultivation. Taking an average produce of 15 maunds, the total yield of rice will be 17,25,00 maunds. After deducting for wastage and seed grain, there remain 1,63 87,500 maunds. The total population of the district being 1,533,931, the local consumption, at six maunds per head, would amount to 92,03,586 maunds, and there is left a surplus production of 71,83,914 maunds.

The total surplus produce of the Chittagong Division may then be estimated at about thirteen million maunds of rice. Of this amount, from one to three million maunds are annually exported from Chittagong by sea, the remainder is dispersed among the various outlets of inland trade. This trade is not, it is said, in the hands of the natives of the place, but it is carried on by persons who have come from, or are in connexion with, firms in Dacca, Calcutta, and other centres of commerce. The produce of the country is taken, in the first instance, by the producer to the local markets, where the grain is brought up by brokers, who transport it to the large marts on the river bank, and sell to the export trader. The export trade has considerably expanded of late years, and especially in the district of Noakhally there has been a marked increase in the size of the hats or local markets, and to some extent also in their number. There are at present no statistics available for showing, with any accuracy, the distribution of this large traffic, or the quantity of the exports to Calcutta or other places; but it is hoped that the registration of river traffic, which has recently been sanctioned, will furnish us with much information on those points."

With regard to the Rent question the Lieutenant Governor remarks:

"The burning question of the day now is, says the Commissioner, whether a share of the ryots' profits, caused by the rise in prices and increased facilities of communication, can be obtained by the landlord, and if so, what share can be claimed. Mr. Lowis is aware that this is a subject under the prominent notice of Government. The number of rent suits in the districts of Tipperah and Noakhally was 10,106 in 1872; 11,673 in 1873; and 10, 293 in 1874. There is no notable excitement in the other districts, but rent disputes still continue in the district of Tipperah. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Magistrate of Tipperah expresses his opinion that the new Rent Bill, which is still under consideration, will be popular with all classes."

WE HAVE received from the Home Department a copy of the Regulations for the examination of candidates for admission into the Civil Service of India to be held in England in April 1876. There is nothing new in the Regulations. We give below the rules relating to evidence of age:

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial officers, This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births, deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India office of persons born in India, &c, &c. This Regulation applies:—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.
2. To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserves to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

(*a.*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the Declarant to speak to the fact. If any entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b.*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c.*) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d.*) Statutory Declaration must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
V. N. Narasimmiyengar Esq. Bangalore	13	4	0
Young Men's Reading Club, Ranikhet	6	10	0
Satkhira Public Library	13	4	0
Gunga Sarim, Secy. Reading Room Hameerpore...	6	10	0
Raja Jogendro Narain Roy, Lalgola	13	4	0
Baboo Chunder Bhoosun Bhuttacharjee, Bhangulpore.....	5	0	0
„ Rajendralal Cooar, Bolootee.....	6	10	0
„ Narayan Mohadeo Purmanund Esq., Bombay	6	10	0
„ Choitanya Charan Das, Sylhet.....	5	0	0
„ Sreesh Chundra Bidhyaratna, Balasore.....	13	4	0
„ Mohesh Chunder Chatterjea, Muzafferpore..	15	4	0
„ Kader Nath Banerjee, Muzafferpore	5	8	0
„ Kylash Chunder Chatterjea, Benares	10	0	0
„ Bhowani Persad, Durbangha.....	20	0	0
„ Anund Coomer Roy, Doomraon.....	10	0	0
„ Okhoy Coomer Banerjea, Shilong.....	5	0	0
„ Bhogwan Chundra Chickerbu ty, Bhulpore...	10	0	0
„ Troyluck Nath Banerjeea Julpigoree.....	13	4	0
„ Ombicca Persad Narain Singh, Selimghur, Chaprah.....	6	10	0
„ Nilmadhub Mookerjea, Rungoneah	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 25, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 12th August* 1875.—Mr. Charles Webster Wolmot, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, with effect from the 22nd July 1874, for the purpose of acquiring land required for police lines and a bungalow at Modhoopore, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The services of Moonshee Kastooree Lal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of this Government, for employment on field survey work in Midnapore.

Baboo Monmothe Coomar Bose, B. A., is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector at Khoolna during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined.

This cancels the appointment of Baboo Gunga Nary an Roy, B. A., to act in the above post.

The 20th August 1875.—Mr. T. Walton, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 14th August 1875.

The 21st August 1875.—Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, Officiating Senior Superintendent of Survey, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 23rd August 1875.—Mr. George Stevenson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Bhudruck division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for twenty days to enable him to appear at the High Proficiency Examination in Oorya to be held in Calcutta in October next, with effect from the 20th September 1875.

The 14th August 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Woopendro Mohun Tagore of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Lieutenant J. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, with effect from the date of his passing the departmental examination by the Lower Standard.

The 16th August 1875.—Baboo Chuckur Dhur Pershad, Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, is transferred to Arrareah, in that district.

Moulvi Toffail Ahmed, Moonsif of Arrareah, in the district of Purneah, is transferred to Kudba, in that district.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS—*The 13th July* 1875.—Baboo Otool Chundra Ghose, Moonsif of Toobkibograh, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 13th July 1875, or from any subsequent date, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Chunder Prosunno Dutt, Moonsif of Balasore, in the district of Cuttack, is allowed leave of absence for one week in extension of that granted to him under oders of the 12th June 1875, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 19th August 1875.—Baboo Gopinath Banerjea, Second Moonsif of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the 3rd August 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

The Original Hardware Establishment of India.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

Black Japanned Deed Boxes with Polished Tops and Tumbler Locks.

16	18	20	22	24	28	30	32	34	36 inch.
13-8.	17-0.	19-8.	25-0.	30-0.	40-0.	46-0	52-0.	56-0.	62-0. each

Cash Boxes.

	No.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Filletted...	Rs.	12-0	12-8	13-8	14-8	16-0	17-8
Oak ...	,,	12-4	12-12	13-12	14-12	16-4	17-12

Paper Boxes.

Black Japanned ...	Rs.	12-0	15-0	19-0	23-0
Fillet ...	,,	16-0	18-0	21-8	26-0
Oak ...	,,	17-0	19-0	23-0	28-0
Black (Barron's Lock) ...	,,	11-0	14-0	17-8	21-8
Fillet ,, ,, ...	,,	15-0	17-8	21-0	25-0
Black Tumbler ..	,,	8-8	11-8	15-0	18-8
Fillet ,, ...	,,	11-8	15-0	18-8	23-0

Japanned Uniform Boxes—Very Strong.

20 by 12 by 8.	25 by 14 by 10.	28 by 16 by 12.
Rs. 20	25	30 each.

Japanned Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No.	1.	2.	3.
Rs.	7-8	8-8	10-0

Japanned Round Sugar Boxes.

No.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Rs.	1	1-2	1-4	1-8	2-4	2-12

Japanned Square Sugar Boxes.

No.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Rs.	2	2-8	3-4	4

Japanned Tea and Coffee Trunks.

No.	2.	3.	4.
Rs.	4-8	6-4	7-8

Japanned Sandwich Boxes.

6	7	8	9 inches.
1-4	1-8	1-12	2-8

Ditto to double flat, when empty, Rs. 1-12 each.

Japanned Spice Boxes.

222 Lines, 564 Filleted, 220 Border, 2:9 × 6½.

Rs. 3-8 4-12 8-0 3-0 each.

Japanned Boat Nutmeg Graters, 1 Re. each.

Japanned Oblong Knife Trays.

16	19 inch.
Rs. 3-0	3-12 each.

Japanned Stamped American Knife Trays.

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226	12'0" ×	6" ×	6"
158	8'0" ×	6" ×	4"
158	8'0" ×	9" ×	2½"
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72	10'9" ×	9" ×	2½"
16	6'6" ×	6" ×	4"
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1238	12'0" ×	5" ×	4"
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